

**SPECIFICATION AMENDMENTS**

In page 8, please amend the paragraph starting from line 19 as indicated below.

-- An image display apparatus according to the present invention, as indicated by reference numeral 1 in Fig. 1, includes a light modulating element P for controlling the state of the transmission or reflection of light to thereby display a gradation image, an illuminating optical system BL1 for applying light to the light modulating element P, and a projection optical system PL1 for projecting the transmitted light or reflected light of the light applied to the light modulating element P, and is designed to project this projection light onto a screen S, ~~not shown~~, to thereby display an image. --

In page 9, please amend the first full paragraph starting from line 12 as indicated below.

-- The projection optical system PL1 in the present apparatus may preferably be comprised of a so-called schlieren optics (inverse schlieren). Also, the projection light amount control means 20 is comprised of movable stop means 20a, 20c and stop driving means 20b, and movable stop means 20a is disposed at the pupil position of the projection optical system PL1 which is a position not in conjugate relationship with the light modulating element P. Also, an integrator type illuminating optical system is used as the illuminating optical system BL1 in which movable stop means 20c is disposed, and a matrix-shaped light source image by an optical type integrator is formed at or near the position of the movable stop means 20a. As the optical type integrator, there is a kaleidoscope (also called a "rod type integrator") besides a fly-eye lens used in the present embodiment. --

In page 13, please amend the paragraph starting from line 32 as indicated below.

-- In the present embodiment, a reflection type DMD panel P is used as the light modulating element, the panel P is illuminated by the illuminating optical system BL1, a movable stop (movable stop means) 20a and the projection optical system PL1 are disposed in the named order on the side toward which the light is reflected by the panel P, and a screen S (~~not shown~~) for image projection is disposed forwardly thereof. --

In page 14, please amend the paragraph starting from line 8 as indicated below.

-- The light emitted from the lamp 2 is first reflected and condensed by the reflector 3 and passes through the rotary color filter 4 at a condensing point, whereby it is converted into a color light (RGB or RGBW) and thereafter comes to the lenses 5a and 5b in its widened state. It is made telecentric by the condensing action of the lenses 5a and 5b and is subjected to the ante-processing of the integrating action by the fly-eye integrators 6a and 6b and passes therethrough to the condensing and reflecting mirror 7, where it is reflected and condensed (by this condensing, the integrating action by the aforescribed fly-eye integrators 6 is realized) and uniformly illuminates the DMD panel P. The DMD panel P reflects only the image light of the thus illuminating beam in a direction to pass through the movable stop means 20a by the modulating action of each pixel mirror, and the image light is enlarged and projected onto a screen S, ~~not shown~~, through the projection optical system PL1. At this time, the matrix-shaped light source image by the fly-eye integrators 6 is formed at or near the position of the movable stop means 20a. While the movable stop means 20a is disposed more adjacent to the projection optical system PL1 than to the DMD panel P, the movable stop means 20a can achieve a similar

effect even if it is disposed more adjacent to the lamp 2 than to the DMD panel P. In that case, it is preferable to provide the movable stop means near the fly-eye integrators 6 or at a position conjugate with the fly-eye integrators 6. --

Please amend the paragraph starting from line 42 of page 17 through line 9 of page 18 as indicated below.

-- Further, while in the above-described embodiment, the projection light amount control means 20 adjusts the amount of light in the optical path from the panel P to the projection optical system PL1, this is not restrictive, but the projection light amount control means 20 may adjust the amount of light in the optical path between the fly-eye integrators 6 of the illuminating optical system BL1 to the panel P by driving, for example, movable stop means 20c, or the projection light amount control means 20 may adjust the amount of light in the optical path in the illuminating optical system BL1 and between the panel P to a screen S, ~~not shown~~. --